55 or over to points within 100 miles of Indianapolis.

The Wm. H. Block Co.

Our Mail Order Business

is a prominent feature with us. Ask for samples, we will see they reach you promptly and be just what you want.

Extraordinary Linen Sale

Extraordinary, indeed. A great deal of attention was paid to this sale last week. Just as we suggested, many housekeepers, hotel keepers, boarding-house keepers and restaurant keepers took this extraordinary occasion to stock up.

The sale starts with renewed vigor to-morrow. Prices are unprecedentedly low-less than they can be bought at the wholesale houses. Variety is exclusive and qualities guaranteed.

Table Linens—(by the yard)
UNBLEACHED DAMASK-56 inches 190
UNBLEACHED DAMASK-Real Barnsley,

full 2 yards wide, very choice pat- 69c terns, the 90c quality, for...... UNBLEACHED DAMASK-2 yards wide, extra heavy and splendid selection 48c of patterns, 69c quality....... THE GENUINE SILVER-BLEACHED DAMASK-Will outwear any others, in a

handsome line of patterns, the \$1 75c quality, for this sale...... Bleached Damasks—(by the yard)

ALL-LINEN DAMASK-60 inches 39c wide, the 59c quality, for this sale...

SCOTCH DAMASK-Pure Linen, measures 69 inches, in a great variety of patterns, the best 75c quality we ever had, 59c for this sale BELFAST DAMASK-Pure Linen, very fine and stocky, full 2 yards wide, a magnificent line of patterns, our great 75c

THE CELEBRATED ANDREW READ LINEN DAMASK-2 yards wide, with Napkins to match, in an immense line of choice designs, a cloth that retails for \$1.50, although our price is only 98c

DOUBLE DAMASKS-2 yards wide, the designs are original and exclusive, almost life-like, the goods are worth \$2. we offer them for this occasion \$1.39

Red Damask

choice patterns, our 25c quality; 16c

Lot 1

Lot 2

\$1.00 Silks.....) all

75c Silks

\$1.50 Silks.....

\$1.00 Silks.....

75c Silks

\$1.25 Silks....

Napkins

Half bleached, 17x17, 85c quality..... 59c FANCY WASH RAGS-With fringe, 21/2 c FULL GRASS-BLEACHED-Extra heavy, handsome designs, the \$2.50 \$1.98 quality, for this sale..... DOUBLE DAMASK-Actual measure 25x25, the \$3.50 quality, for this \$2.68 sale Extra fine quality Double Dam-ask, full 26x26, the \$6.50 quality, \$4.68 for

superb cloth, a design to match \$2.98 our Damasks, the \$4 quality, for \$2.98 **Pattern Table Cloths** Extra fine Double Damask, 2 yards wide and 21/2 yards long, regular price \$3.48

Andrew Read's Double Damask, 26x26, a

DOUBLE DAMASK-2½ yards wide and 3 yards long, in a handsome line of patterns, regular \$6.50 quality, for \$4.89

Table Sets Very Low Priced Considering the Grade CLOTHS, WITH NAPKINS TO AUSTRIANS, PURE LINEN-Size 2x34 yards, with Napkins to match, hand

hemstitched, the \$10 quality, for \$5.98 EXTRA FINE DOUBLE DAMASK-Hand hemstitched, size 2x2½ yards, our regular price \$15, for this \$9.98 Same in 2x3 yards, our regular price is \$18, for this sale... \$12.00 REAL ALIZARINA DYE-Extra quality, TWO VERY FINE SETS-One is 2x31/2

Season's Clearance Sale of Silk Remnants

in silk selling in our history. In looking through our stock we find

hundreds of yards of short lengths, running from 1 to 14 yards, which

we must have out of our way. They are all profit and we don't mind

the sacrifice. We promise you the greatest silk bargains that have

ever been offered by us. You will find them conveniently arranged in

lots on our bargain table, on main floor, near elevators.

We are just winding up what has been the most successful season

The other is 2x4 yards, we sell \$16.00 for \$25, for this sale.....

Toweling—(by the yard)

COTTON CRASH-Per yard......20 GLASS CRASH-Checked, per yard 4C ALL-LINEN CRASH-Unbleached 5C ALL-LINEN CRASH-Unbleached, 10e quality CRASH-THE ABSORBENT 12c Oc quality

Towels

HUCK LINEN-Size 18x33, 121/2c HUCK LINEN-Hemstitched, large 19c size, 35c quality, for this sale...... knotted fringe, assorted borders, the 25c quality, for this sale.

(3 for 50c) 17c DAMASK TOWELS-Extra heavy, 20x45, knotted fringe, 30c quality, 19c DAMASK TOWELS-20x45, double-drawn work, knotted fringes, the 35c qual- 22c TURKISH TOWELS-18x36, our regular 10c quality, for this sale...... TURKISH TOWELS-20x40, regular 11c

All our Lunch Cloths and Tray Cloths, ranging in price from 98c to \$3.50, during this sale at 25 per cent. discount from our

Black Dress Goods Bargains for

BRILLIANTINE-40 inches wide, very lustrous, jet and blue black, will 34c not change color, 50c quality.......

To-morrow

BRILLIANTINE—42 inches wide. extra weight and very lustrous, our 75c 55c quality BROCADED BRILLIANTINES-46 inches wide, a good assortment of pat-terns, as handsome as silk, our 59c 45c

BROCADED BRILLIANTINES-45 inches wide, absolutely pure Turkish Mohair, glossy and nothing so serviceable, 69c our \$1 quality

SECOND WEEK OF OUR GREATEST

Lot 3

Lot 4

for 50c

\$1.75 Silks.....

\$1.50 Silks

\$1.25 Silks.....

\$2.00 Silks.....

\$1.75 Silks....

\$1.50 Silks.....

\$1.00 Silks.....

Midsummer Muslin Underwear Sale

The perfect qualities, high-class workmanship, fine styles and lowest of prices are elements of success that are never-failing. In consequence, the past week was attended by the most successful muslin underwear selling in our history.

For the coming week new styles have arrived and the interest becoming more intense, bids fair to make this the greatest week of all. Underwear is an item ladies ters, mothers or aunts, who act as duennas. can always make use of. So we'll expect you.

The Bargains in Drawers and Gowns

DRAWERS-Of Cambric, umbrella styles, 2 rows lace insertion and one of embroidery, with 2-inch lace edge, 98c 69c DRAWERS-Of Muslin, six tucks, 440 wide embroidery ruffle, 59c quality ... DRAWERS-Of Muslin, umbrella style, wide ruffle, lace insertion and edge, 290 DRAWERS-Of good Muslin, good width, splendidly made, with yoke band and 3 tucks, 19c quality, a great 10c GOWN-Of fine Nainsook, a variety of very pretty styles, all very daintily trimmed with embroidery and laces, prices were from \$2.50 to \$2.98, \$1.69

GOWNS-Of fine Cambric, empire style, embroidery insertion and ribbon; also two pretty styles in lace trimmed \$1.19 | SKIRTS-Of Muslin or Cambric, with wide lawn flounce with 4 rows lace insertion and lace edge, \$2.25 \$1.69

with 16 hemstitched tucks, embroi- 79cdery trimmed, 98c quality...... 79cd GOWNS-Of Muslin, Hubbard style, tucked

The Bargains in Skirts and Corset Covers

SKIRTS-Of fine Cambric, 2 flounces, with lace insertion and edge, very \$2.98 wide, \$3.98 quality

lawn flounce with 4 rows lace insertion and lace edge, \$2.25 \$1.69

GOWNS-Of Muslin, surplice style voke, SKIRTS-Of Muslin, wide ruffle, with hemstitching, tucks and hemstitched 89c hem, also dust ruffle, \$1.19 quality... SKIRTS-Of Muslin, wide ruffle, with three tucks and torchon lace edge, 59c 49c

SKIRTS-Of Muslin, cambric ruffle 25c and 3 tucks, each

CORSET COVERS-Of fine Cambric, square neck, back and front, embroidery insertion and ribbon drawer, 59c 44c quality CORSET COVERS-Of Cambric, V-shape

CORSET COVERS-Of Muslin, full

regular made, 10c quality......

THE WM. H. BLOCK CO.

CARED FOR STRANGER'S GRAVE. The Japanese Never Forgot the Dead

English Officer. Recently a report came to the ears of the British consul at Hiogo that the grave of a naval officer existed near a village island of Hiroshima, in the Inland sea of Japan-a place rarely visited by any foreigner-and that, for some reason, it was carefully kept in order by the peasants in cated with the governor of the prefecture in which the island is situated. were made, and the governor was able to send to the consul a history of the lonely grave. The story was appended by own, and was obviously drawn up by the village headman or some equally humble official and it is worth giving in full. The Sylvia, the vessel mentioned, was for many years

"In the first year of Meiji, corresponding to A. D. 1868, H. B. M. S. Sylvia was proceeding on a voyage through the Inland sea when an officer on board, named Lake, He was landed on the island of Hiroshima, in the district of Naka, province of Sanuki and prefecture of Kagawa. The Sylvia proceeded along the coast of Hiroawait the officer's recovery. In a few days, however, he died and Capt. St. John buried his remains in ground belonging to the teme of Ikwoji above Enoura shrine, and set up a wooden cross to mark the arted. Several years afterward, when this monument had almost decayed from the effects of wind and rain, frost and snow, Awaburi Tokwan, superior of Ikwoji Temple, and others said: Truly it would be too sad if the grave of our solitary guest from afar, who has become a spirit in strange land, were suffered to pass out o

engaged in surveying off the coasts of

Thereupon Terawaki Kaemon, head guild, and other sympathizers. such as Oka Ryohaku, set on foot a scheme for the erection of a stone manument, an their help, the work was finally brought to completion. This was on the 7th day of th

and console the spirit of the dead.' The Girl with the Hose. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

back platform, as he pulled out the ends of his flowing neck scarf. "She isn't to be trusted with anything she can do mischief She's just like an infant in this re-Good girl, too. About a week ago was sprinkling the lawn early in the even-Mister Jimson,' she said, 'I lak to

yielded the hose to her and went up on the cated man who swore blue vengeance, had doused a small boy in a big ruffled collar, who ran home bellowing; had sprayed woman in a pink shirt waist, and

placed at least two gallons of water under "When I yelled to her to drop it sh turned the nozzle squarely on the porch, and we had to run for our lives. But we got one good thing out of the affair. She had an idiotic beau who used to come to see her every night and stay till nearly morn-When she saw him coming that particular evening she was so flustrated that she at once put the hose on him, and soaked his nice pink negligee shirt, and his baby blue neck scarf, and knocked his daity reribboned straw hat into the swimming gut And say, by George, he never came

Avoid the Rush.

At a card party given this afternoon fo this month, the decorations were green and ership in the Order of Hibernian Loons these being the colors of that order. unique feature of the entertainment was a number of young boys concealed behind a

offering up flowers and incense, mourn for | the parade will take fifteen minutes to pass a given point. There is talk now of giving

PERSPIRATION IS ESSENTIAL.

Even If Excessive It Is to Be Sought. Rather Than Avoided.

Perspiration is essential to health. A person in good health never suffers from the heat or the cold unless unduly exposed One may be inconvenienced by excessive per spiration, but it is a condition of health rather to be sought than to be avoided. Too much of a good thing, however, is not de sirable. Proper care of the body, proper die proper exercise, with proper bathing, will produce the normal condition-in which conlition the heat will not oppress any on body open their little mouths at the suress as the flow of time, a fluid containing the wastes and impurities of the system the skin. This fluid must have exit or we die in a few hours. If it does not have vent at the surface of the body it must have some internal escape. Nature abhors shocks does a vacuum. Heat distends the mouth of these ducts and promotes a larger and more rapid flow of the contained flu on the other hand, cold contracts them, an the fluid is at first arrested, then damme are gradually closed nature has time to adapt herself to the circumstances by opening her channels into the great internal waterways of the body, and no harm follows; hence the safety and wisdom of cooling off slowly after any exertion, and the danger of cooling off rapidly under the same recautions. Always keep the surface of the oody warm and clean, and at the end of the season you will be mentally, morally and physically sound.

Auf Wiedersehen.

HOUSES AND HOUSEKEEPING, AND WOMEN'S WORK AND WAGES.

Housemaids at 10 Cents a Day-The Governor General's Palace.

[Copyrighted, 1899, by Frank G. Carpenter.] SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 5 .- I saw a quarter of an acre of pretty girls last night. They were rich girls, well-dressed girls, and, by and large, as nice girls as I have seen this year. The most of them were whirling about in the mazes of the waltz, and actually envied the Porto Rican dandles and our uniformed military officers who held them in their arms.

It was a grand ball given by the swell club of San Juan. The theater was hired for the occasion, and the San Juan theater is bigger than any in Washington. It is a building of brick and stucco, which belonged to the Spanish government, and which is now the property of Uncle Sam. It has a stage as large as a city lot. The orchestra circle was floored over last night, so that with the stage there was more than a quar-

ter of an acre of clear dancing space. The floor was carpeted and cocoanut palm leaves were trained upon the walls. The three galleries which run around the theater were draped with red, white and blue stripes, spangled with stars, and American flags were everywhere. The boxes were filled with rich Porto Ricans, and the girls upon the floor were the daughters of the swell people of the island. No one was admitted without an invitation, and the thousand odd maidens present represented the very top of the upper crust of Porto Rican society.

The men were of the same class, and the whole gave me a new idea of the best of the subjects whom Uncle Sam has annexed.

BELLES OF SAN JUAN. I wish the correspondents who have been writing letters home to the effect that there is colored blood in all Porto Ricans could have attended this ball. I have never seen better types of the pure Latins or Spanish. The complexions were all darker than ours. but I could see no traits of the negro, and I doubt if there was a woman in the room who had such blood in her veins. It was a Caucasian crowd, and a remarkably goodlooking one. Hundreds of the women were as well dressed, and on the whole far more decently dressed, than the women you see at a White House reception. There were many short sleeves, showing plump, dimpled white arms and beautiful necks. The gowns were not cut so low as to show the swelling of the bosom, and such as were decollete were filled in with embroidery. The colors, with the exception of perhaps half a dozen gowns of black lace, were salmon pink, sky blue and white. All were of dancing length and nearly all were well fitting.

Take a jump in your imagination from the United States to Porto Rico, and sit with me in one of the theater boxes and watch the crowd as I saw it last night. I venture you have never seen a prettier sight. What a lot of beauties are whirling about on the floor below us! They are straight and slender and every one is a brunette. Not one of them is dumpy or overfat. Each is just a good armful, and they are all petite and exceedingly graceful. What beautiful hair they have, and what a lot of it! It is as black as the patent leather shoes of the men, except where it has been dusted with powder and turned thereby for the evening to gold. How well

the hair is put up! It is dressed in a knot just back of the crown and is puffed out a la pompadour, so that it makes the dear little heads of the maidens look larger. Now cast your eye at the faces. Are they not sweet? They are full of fun, but refined. They look like nice girls, good girls, modest and pure, as I doubt not they are. See how they laugh and chat with their partners, and how they keep up the dance throughout the evening. It is only while dancing that they have the chance of being alone with their beaux, for according to Spanish custom when they sit down they must take their places by their married sis-Now the dance is over and we can observe them at rest. What pretty eyes they have! They are large, black and liquid with long lashes and rather heavy brows which are accentuated by their pale bru-

EXPERTS WITH THE FAN. Notice how they use their fans. Every girl has one, and she keeps it always in motion. She fans herself three times and then with a twist of the wrist throws the folds of the fan together. Another twist and it is open in the opposite way and she is fanning herself most coquettishly. These girls could teach us a great deal in fan language. They carry beautiful fans Some are made of sandalwood, some of ivory, and many are covered with fine lace and gauze, beautifully embroidered and painted. The fans here all come from Spain, and they are exceedingly cheap. You can buy for \$5 a fan which in New York would cost \$25, and there are many \$25 fans being used by this crowd in the hall. Over there on the opposite side of the room is one which seems to have been made for the occasion, and which, I venture, never saw Spain. It is a dainty little thing, and is wielded by one of the prettiest of the Porto the parade in Commercial street. Get your Rican belles. It is of silk in the colors of the American flag, so made that the red, white and blue flashes out at every twist of her ivory wrist. You can see that the better class of Porto Ricans are very patriotic. They are glad they are Americans, and will be good citizens.

create among our young men when they visit the fashionable watering places of the United States. They will be formidable rivals of the American summer girls. Heretofore many of them have taken their outings in Europe, but now they are talking of coming to the United States. They are taking lessons in English, and already several of them have found husbands among our army officers.' I understand that they like Yankee beaux better than Porto Ricans, and that they will prefer American husbands because American wives have more freedom and better times. Speaking of customs, our young men will have a great advantage over the Spanish beaux. According to the etiquette of Spain which prevails in Porto Rico, a young man | this date a female typewriter and the work cannot engage in conversation with his sweetheart on the street. He dare not call on her expecting to find her alone, and in case there is another man paying attention to her he is not supposed to interfere. The Americans will not regard the rules of Spanish etiquette, and at present the chances seem to be all in their favor.

SOCIAL LIFE IN SAN JUAN.

might be for months in Porto Rico and not one-third the prices they pay at home. know that it had a "four hundred."

I believe the better-class Porto Ricans pecially women servants. Maids get from are very friendly toward the Americans. \$3 to \$3.60 a month, and for this sum they by the conduct of some of our army offi- and never strike. Some of them are white and his wife. Mrs. Grant is accustomed the neighboring Island of St. Thomas. Some to entertaining, and during her stay here speak a little English, and all, as a rule, she gave receptions and dinners every are clean and nice looking. Ordinary servant week. To her receptions the Porto Ricans | girls get from 6 to 7 pesos a month, or were glad to come, and here they met the from \$3.60 to \$4.20. You can hire a first-class wives of the officers of our army and navy and the officers themselves. Other Amer- | cook will do the marketing. icans who were in San Juan were invited,

ernor general at Porto Rico a sum for enthem into accord with us. General Henry dried on the grass or hung on cactus did not entertain much during his stay, but | bushes or wire fences. They are sprinkled this was probably because his wife was not | while drying and usually come back beauti-

The government palace is well adapted to receptions. It is, you know, the home of the captain general, which came into our hands through the war. It is an immense building of two stories, having, I judge, at least two score rooms. A number of these are now devoted to offices, but there is left almost as much room as in the White House, and General Davis has several magnificent pariors.

Entering the palace, you go in between two of our soldiers, and walk up a wide staircase, by a stack of rifles, past a mirror draped with two American flags, to the second floor. This is the living part of the palace. Turning to the left, you first enter the reception room, and thence pass on into the drawing room, which is about fifty feet long, twenty-five feet wide and twenty feet high. It is floored with white and black marble. Its walls are frescoed in lilac and gilt, and the room is almost

covered with large mirrors. The drawing room, like the rest of the palace, is furnished just as it was when the Spanish left it. Uncle Sam bought the furniture, including the piano, the billiard table and the carriage and horses, which our governor general drives. The palace, in fact, looks more like a Spanish dwelling house than an American one. The chairs are of Austrian bentwood, and they are arranged about marble tables in Spanish style. Upon some of the walls are pictures of Spanish scenery painted in oils and as you go out of the drawing room into the music room you pass bronze statues of Spanish knights in armor on pedestals of black marble.

I particularly examined the plane. It was made in Barcelona, and it is said that it originally cost \$1,000.

Beyond the music room is the billiard room, where the Spanish officials cracked the ivory balls which our officials crack now. This room has windows looking out upon the palace gardens, the bay and Morro Castle. From it you can see the Casa Blanca, another government building, which stands upon the foundations of a house in which Ponce de Leon lived several hundred years ago. The palace itself was begun in the sixteenth century, although it was not finished until 1848.

HOW PORTO RICANS LIVE. It seems strange to Americans to have the parlors and reception rooms on the second floor. This is the custom in most of the towns of Porto Rico. The rich people of San Juan all live in the second stories of their houses, the lower floors being given up to the poor. Out in the country the houses of the richest farmers have storehouses, granaries or stables beneath them, and you have to go up long steps to get to

The average country house has no glass in its windows, but only shutters, which open and close. It is built with a large living room in the center and bedrooms opening into this on each side. There is often a wing containing a kitchen with a water closet adjoining it. Bathrooms are almost unknown and the sanitary conditions of even the best houses are bad.

The furniture is commonly of bent wood. the chairs being arranged stiffly about a table. There is often a wicker sofa and some rocking chairs, but no attempts are made at ornamentation in the way of cozy nooks or of wall decoration.

The bedrooms are fitted out with iron beds covered either with canvas or with wire springs, upon which thin comforts are spread for mattresses. The mattresses are usually not long enough to allow your whole body to lie on them without touching the wires. In my hotel here in San Juan the springs either scratch the flesh cured. of my heels or, if I protect my heels, my | 2. That tuberculosis of the lungs (phthisis shoulders have to suffer by the sharp wires

The Porto Rican ladies are now co-operating with the wives of the army and navy officers to improve the condition of the poor women of Porto Rico. A ladies' aid society has been organized. This society is nonsectarian, and it is supported by voluntary contributions. One of its chief officers is Mrs. Col. J. R. Hoff, its vice president, the president being the wife of the governor general. It has offices just outside of Fort San Christobel, and holds meetings twice a week, at which hundreds of the poor women of Porto Rico come for aid. It has now about five hundred workwomen on its list. They are paid for making clothes, which are given away to such of the poor who are unable to work. They receive from 18 to 30 cents for making dresses, and are very glad to get work

Many of the workwomen are the widows of officers who lost their lives during the war. Some of them can embroider beautifully and the Ladies' Aid Society takes orders for embroidery and drawn work, paying these women what they receive, with the exception of 10 per cent. for the treasury As I looked at these pretty Porto Rican of the society. This drawn work is beautigirls I thought of the sensation they would ful and exceedingly cheap, and any of our women who are benevolently inclined might get beautifully embroidered pillow cases or napkins and table cloths, handkerchiefs and other things by sending money to the Ladies' Aid Society of San Juan.

The women have already established a free medical dispensary. They also give many of the poor people tickets to the Y. M. C. A. soup kitchens, where a poor man can get a dinner for 5 cents. WOMEN'S WORK AND WAGES.

Speaking of the poorer women, there is little chance here for a girl to make her own living. Outside of school teaching or acting as governess there are no openings whatever. Women are not employed in the stores. Porto Rico has not up to in the postoffices and telegraph offices is dressmaking shops. The most of them use hand sewing machines, and I am told that they sew beautifully with the needle. The ican dressmaker could not live upon them. Sewing women who come into the house and sew all day from 7 in the morning un-I was surprised to see so many women til 6 at night are paid 15 cents a day, inat this ball. I did not think there were so cluding their breakfast and dinner. You many pretty girls on the island. It is only can get a fine dress made for \$2.40 and a at such times we see the better classes of Porto Rico women. They seldom go upon the streets. They do not hang out of the with lace and insertion, with buttons as dewindows or over the balconies, as the South American girls do, and, in short, they more than one day's work. Linen is very specific and south and the skin and no clogging of the pores will trouble the person who systematically and regularly takes a bath of this sort. Ordinary table salt or rock salt will do, but will not do so well. The sea salt contains medicinal properties not found in the others. Whether one exertised as the consider who systematically and regularly takes a bath of this sort. Ordinary table salt or rock salt will do, but will not do so well. The sea salt contains medicinal properties not found in the others. Whether one exertised as the consider who systematically and regularly takes a bath of this sort. Ordinary table salt or rock salt will do, but will not do so well. The sea salt contains medicinal properties not found in the others. Whether one exertised as the consider who systematically and regularly takes a bath of this sort. Ordinary table salt or rock salt will do, but will not do so well. The sea salt contains medicinal properties are rock that the cuban vivijajua in mind when he admits a supplied to the person who systematically and regularly takes a bath of this sort. Ordinary table salt or rock salt will do, but will not do so well. The sea salt contains medicinal properties are rock that the cuban vivijajua in mind when he admits a supplied to the person who systematically and regularly takes a bath or rock salt will do, but will not do so well. at such times we see the better classes of lady's linen night dress, including the macompletion. This was on the 7th day of the concealed bening a bank of palms on the porch, who, every term in the fourth year of Meiji to the porch, who, every term in the streets. They do not hang out of the salt of this spent in a warfare that the streets. They do not hang out of the sired costs only 45 cents and the streets. They do not hang out of the sired costs only 45 cents. This represents with duting the fash is and the streets. They do not hang out of the streets. They do not hang out of the streets. They do not hang out of the sired costs only 45 cents in the streets. They do not hang out of the sired costs only 45 cents. This represents with do, but will not do so will longle bride and groom shook hands. South American girls do, and, in short, they care of the tomb. In particular, from the sired costs on the others and the seventh month. When the sired costs on the south of this spent in a warfare that the streets. They do not hang out of the sired costs on truce. The Psalmist may have had windows or over the balconies, as the windows or over the balconies. Shall we meet again?" she asked, trying on in a week. At the Brysane-Appleton we the sile streets. They do not hang out of the sired costs on truce. The Psalmist may have had with do so will constitute the person the streets. They do not hang out of the sired costs on truce. The Psalmist may have had with do so will constitute. The sea salt contains medicinal properties. Shall we meet again?" she asked, trying on in a week. At the Brysane-Appleton we the sired costs on the others and the streets. They do not hang out of the sired costs on the streets. They do not hang out of the sired costs on the streets. They do not hang out of the streets. They do not hang out of the streets. They do not hang out of the sired costs on the streets. They do not hang out of the stre

All kinds of servants are very cheap, es-

This feeling has been materially bettered | will do anything. They are willing to work, | THE VUELTA ABAJO DISTRICT AND cials, and especially by Gen. Fred Grant and some colored. Not a few come from cook for from \$6 to \$7 a month, and such a

The cook, however, will not wash and

and in this way pleasant relations have iron. This, as a rule, is done by professional washerwomen, who carry the clothes It might pay Uncle Sam to allow our gov- to the streams and wash them in cold water. There is no such thing as a clothesline on tertaining. It would do much to teach the the island, and nothing like an American Porto Ricans American ways and to bring washboard or washtub. The clothes are fully white. The Porto Rican washtub is box made of pine, about a yard long, half a yard wide and about six inches deep. It has sloping sides and the woman puts the clothes in it, dips it in the water and rubs them between her hands with soap. Sometimes she tilts the tub against a stone, so that half of it is in the water, and then, kneeling beside it on the edge of the stream, she rubs and scrubs to wash out the dirt.

> PULITZER AND THE PEACOCKS. Annoyances to Which the Editor Was

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Subjected. Florence Hayward, in St. Louis Globe-Dem-

Mr. Pulitzer, with his usual array restlessness and secretaries, has been in London for some weeks. He is not now, and thereby hangs a tale. It seems that he suffers much from insomnia, and is very sensitive to noise. Now, although London is one of the noisiest of cities, it has its cases of silent spots. When you least expect it, you come upon a good-sized park, located in the middle of everything citified, but holding within itself serene possibilities Pulitzer found and took a nice, big house, and thereto he retired, accompanied John Dillon-you remember John Dillon. It would have been all that Mr. Pulitzer wanted and hoped for in the way of silence and peace but for two disturbing elements-the English army and a pair of peacocks. Knightsbridge barracks were close at hand, and just as Mr. Pulitzer would quiet down and relax his auditory nerves and general nervous system an inconsiderate bugler man would trumpet forth to whom it might concern that it was now time for the horses to be curried, or for boots and saddles to be cleaned, or for somebody to go and drill somewhere, or for somebody else to go and inspect something. I believe that there are about forty-two bugle calls a day in cavalry barracks, and Mr. Pulitzer soon realized that no sooner was the bugler man done blowing off one call than it was about time to begin another. The only hope for him lay in the fact that the English army goes to bed-officially and technically—at 9:45, or some such innocent and childlike hour, so that, though his days were blasted with quiet, if wakeful, nights.

But he reckoned without his peacocks. It was threatening rain, and the peacocks came out and said so at the tops of their voices. It sounded like an afternoon tea in certain parts of the United States, and Mr. Pulitzer had not come to London for the express purpose of hearing an exaggeration of the American female voice at 11 p. m. and intervals thereafter. About midnight he arose and took a pistol to those peacocks, but he did not even succeed in hitting the policeman who came to see what was going on, and who did nothing beyond remarking that most gentlemen "had to go to Injie for to shoot peacocks, but this 'ere one didn't; 'e just pelted away in the gardings, 'e did.' No one minded the pelting away, least of all the peacocks, and finally, at 3 a. m., Mr. Pulitzer roused up Mr. Dillon to come take a walk with him in the growing daylight. Up one, down another of the silent walks of the park the two passed, Mr. Dillon gradually becoming less and less the semi-somnabulist, and Mr. Pulitzer by degrees losing the nervousness and sensitiveness growing out of his sleepless night. "Upon my word," he said, "this is delightful; this pearl-colored light, this fragrance and freshness of the new day this tranquil stillness." "Ker-row," shrieked the peacock from the nearest bush. "Wow! wow! ow!" and from another bush on the left the other peacock yelled

Mr. Pulitzer is now living at a place called Sunningdale, a place not remarkable for much except that it is 261/2 miles distant from the nearest cavalry barracks, and is, moreover, absolutely lacking in peacocks.

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

Hopeful Facts Elicited at the Recent International Congress. Philadelphia Press.

One of the British delegates to the recen international congress on tuberculosis at Berlin gives the following hopeful summary as the sense of the congress with regard to the treatment and cure of tuberculosis; 1. That tuberculous disease of the bones and joints of the glands and skin and abdo-

probably more often now than formerly. 3. That there is no specific drug which has direct influence upon consumption, bu that many, both old and new, have valuable effects upon its complications. 4. That abundant food, particularly of fatty nature, and a life in the open air, are the prevention of phthisis, and that the hospitals and asylums for providing these essentials, which are now numerous in Germany, and far from rare in England, Austria and Hungary, France and the United

States, are of essential value.
5. That the influence of climate, altitude temperature and dryness of the air and soil, differently estimated at different periods, and that, while each is in various degrees important, popular opinion probably

in the treatment of tuberculosis in general vance of pathology and the progress of surgery and medicine, is a hopeful one, al most as hopeful as that of limiting the spread of the disease by preventive meas-

An Indian Bridal Pair. Ainslee's Magazine.

"Once I saw a pretty thing, a young bride f the Kickapoos, on a sort of wedding trip. She was tall and slight, and-so closely do other-she looked like the twin sister of her young husband. At first they were accompanied by a stout old chief, but he left after circus day. It is odd to see an Indian chief patronize the peanut and lemonade stands and sit unmoved at the performance, and yet stand enthralled before the cages of The bride and bridegroom spent three or The man was already masterful and protecting, the girl shy and subservient Day after day they walked hand in hand but never speaking to any one, never even to each other, yet deeply content in the a living example of the happiness of sim-plicity, and, while they stayed in the hustling town, made many a civilized man and as wives and husbands fell short of the freedom from discoloration. The test of the standard of this unconscious Indian pair.

Virtues of Salt Water Baths.

Dr. Warman, in Ladies' Home Journal. For a hand bath (a bath given to the body done by men. I see some women in the cloth) place a handful of salt in a basin as ordinarily filled for washing. Allow the salt to dissolve, or hasten the action by stirring with the hand. The water should be as Bathe the entire body. Do not negexcellent preventive of colds, besides being | the leaf and the reputation of the vega-

THE TOBACCO OF CUBA

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ITS VALUABLE PRODUCT.

That Retard Its Growth- Shortage of Good Tobacco.

TRINIDAD DE CUBA, July 15 .- As ev-

erybody knows, the knowledge of tobacco

Special Correspondence of the Journal.

first came to the world from the Caribbean archipelago-some authorities say from Cuba, others from the near-by island of Tobago, whence the weed derived its name. At any rate, history is explicit on the point that in 1492 Columbus sent out a party from the caravels of his first expedition to explore Cuba, and the men brought back an aromatic herb called "topaco," which they found the Indians using. The aboriginal method was to burn the weed over fires, inhaling the fumes thereof through Vshaped tubes, the two points of the pipe inserted in the nostrils of the smoker, the other end held close to the fire. About the same time Spaniards on the coast of South America reported that the natives there were chewing tobacco, masticating, but not swallowing the leaves; and a Franciscan friar who accompanied Columbus on his second voyage to Cuba described the habit of snuff taking-how the Indians dried and pulverized the weed and then "drew it up untoe the nose with distressful sneezing." Meanwhile Cortez in Mexico was making similar discoveries-only the Aztacs called their plant hycietl and considered it the sacred emblem of the goddess Chihuacohuatl, or human serpent In Mexican mythclogy this divinity was the first mother of children, the Aztec Eve, and in the legends concerning her one may trace resemblance den is one such place, and on its border Mr. | to our own erring ancestress, who brought the race of men to grief through disobedience. As the American continent was further explored, it became evident that everywhere the consumption of tobacco, especially by smoking, was a universal and immemorial usage among the tribes of the Western hemisphere, in many cases connected with the most solemn religious cere-

Though tobacco grows best in the now famous Vuelto Abajo of Cuba, the neighborhood of Habana claims the distinction of the first plantations, established by the Spaniards about the middle of the sixteenth century. The industry soon grew to such magnitude that the crown claimed the monopoly, and kept it until the recent war. From the first the "pipe of peace" in Cuba has been a promoter of insurrections. Durblasts, he might reasonably hope for | ing the previous century at least three revolutions grew out of the visits of the crown inspector, who annually made the rounds of the plantations to fix the price upon the crops and see to it that Spain got the ultimate drop of blood money. Sometimes the tobacco growers refused to accept the offered terms, and, like the strikers of modern times, would not allow others to do what they themselves declined, destroying the crops of those who acceded to Spain's demands; and then Spanish soldiers took a hand in the proceedings, killing a few of the malcontents and deporting others to Af-

VUELTA ABAJO'S CROP.

The Spanish government constructed the

first real fabrica de tobacas (royal tobacco factory) in Havana in 1761-the great wooden building on the bay, just south of the arsenal, which has since served as a military hospital. Tobacco farms are known as vegas, and when the late war began there were upwards of 15,000 of them in Cuba, the crop of the Vuelta Abajo alone worth an annual average of \$30,000,000. The best vegas lie on the sandy-soiled margins One caballeria of land (about thirty-three acres) is the rule, half of it devoted to raising bonjatas and platanoes-Cuban swefst potatoes and bananas-the workmen's staff of life. The owner or tenant of the tobadco farm is called the "veguero," and his dwelling house the "casa de vivienda." There must also be a drying house, some mule and cattle sheds and the straw-thatched "bohios," or huts of the laborers. The latter are usually negroes or mulattoes, an average of forty to the caballeria, under direction of a "mayoral," or overseer. As everybody cannot keep a hotel-the choruses are men, though dangerous, is not incurable, and, by the modern methods of operative medicine, is in most cases successfully to be a successful tobacco-grower. The maborn, not made-so it requires special talent jority of foreigners who undertake it in Cuba, if they do not actually come to grief, attain small measure of success. Cuban vagueroes claim that the genius tary gift with which no acquired skill can compete. Their fingers seem to know by instinct just which buds must be nipped off and leaves cut to regulate the height of the plants and the strength or mildness of the tobacco. The "genus nicotiana," "cohiba," or whatever the tobacco plant is calledand it rejoices under a variety of names-attains a height of six to nine of traveling, and of sea voyages, has been | feet and is covered with wide, rough stronger when few leaves are permitted to grow, twelve being the average allowed to a good plant. The flowers-some dull pink, others greenish-yellow, indicating different species-have an acrid, disagreeable smell, and one is rarely fortunate who does not return from a tour of his vega covered with the parasites that infest the plants. Cubans divide the leaves into four classes; first, the "desecho limpio"-young, thrifty leaves near the top of the plant, which are the best because they have come directly under the influence of sun and dew. The second members of a trible resemble one an- class-"desechito"-grows next below, while the third, or "libre," includes the smaller and defaced leaves. The fourth, or "injuriado," are those growing nearest the root, less eaten by worms and insects. In each animals unknown on his native prairies. of the above-mentioned classes there are again several grades, all with names somewhat longer than the leaf, such as injuriado de reposo (injured leaves that have been resorted), descechitoes segundos, etc. The trade distinguishes these grades and classes by numbers, which to the expert suggest the names. Connoisseurs readily distinguish the choice qualities when dried, and even in many cases the vegas which produced them, by their tintings of rich brown and

is half consumed. PRODUCTION AND PROFIT. A thirty-three acre vega should produce ten thousand pounds of tobacco a year, of which five hundred pounds may be "desecold as you have vitality to withstand. 'Use | cho," or best. Probably two thousand pounds are "desechito," or second; three thousand pounds "libre," and so on. It is impossible to estimate the profit, because the price per bale varies from forty to four hundred dollars, according to the class of Some years, too, the pests that infest the trious thing in this lany, land of to-morrow,

finest is in the smoking; cigars made from

it burn freely, with a white ash which will

remain intact at the end until "the weed"